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educational courses to the interrelations between life and its environment; and his book is a protest against the disproportionate prominence given to physiography, and the indigestible array in text-books of facts of regional geography without showing the relations between them and with other sides of the subject.

In his first book the author treats the fundamentals under the heads of astronomical, inorganic, and organic geography and cartography. He uses the simplest language, his material is well arranged, and one topic leads naturally to the next. His chapters on the atmosphere and the sea, for instance, are a great help towards understanding the chapter on climate; and the chapter on soil and its products leads to the discussion of the relations of man to the soil and its fruits.

The chapter on the making and reading of maps is good as far as it goes. What geography teachers of this country need more than anything else is a simply written volume that will help to cultivate the love of good maps, the comprehension of all their symbolism, and acquaintance with map projections sufficient to enable teachers to appreciate the advantages and the inadequacy of each and the purposes which each serves best.

Some defects should be corrected in a later edition. It is too late to teach that the Gulf Stream, as a current, has a modifying influence upon the climate of northwest Europe.

Most of our teachers may profit by this book. It is illustrated by good maps in colours, black maps, and diagram.

**A Gazetteer of the World. By John Tyrrell Baylee.** 255 pp. George Routledge & Sons, London, and E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. (Price, 50 cents.)

The book may be carried in the vest pocket. Its purpose is to give in the briefest form essential facts concerning as large a number of places as can be accommodated in so small a volume.

**On the Mexican Highlands. With a Passing Glimpse of Cuba. By William Seymour Edwards.** 276 pp., many Photographs and Map. Jennings & Graham, Cincinnati, 1906(?). (Price, \$1.50.)

The author describes what he sees with vivacity and gives intelligent readers a fairly definite idea of the men, women, and things to be seen in a rapid journey through Mexico. He was long enough in that country to be much impressed with its mineral and agricultural wealth and the solidity and comfort of its leading cities, and he came away with a high opinion of its people. Though entirely on the surface, these pages give accurate impressions of many aspects of everyday life. The book is filled with photographic snap shots.

**The Negro Races. A Sociological Study. Vol. 1. By Jerome Dowd.** xxiii and 493 pp., Index, and Map. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1907. (Price, \$2.50.)

In his three books on the races of Africa of which this is Vol I, the author's primal object is to show that peoples who live under widely different conditions of geographical environment cannot develop the same institutions or pass through the same stages of evolution. Prof. Dowd assigns a larger influence upon human development to geographical environment than is admitted by a considerable number of ethnologists, but he stands on firm ground.

The entire series will embrace a sociological study of mankind from the standpoint of race, and his first volume, including nearly the whole of the three Africa books, lays greater stress upon the physical environment than will some of the later volumes, because, as the author says:

Physical environment is always predominant in the early stage of development and only diminishes gradually as man strengthens his intellect and adds to his knowledge. The environment first controls man, after which man controls the environment, and, in any system of sociology, a consideration of the physical forces acting upon man must precede a correct understanding of the later moral and psychological forces.

In the present volume the author treats of the Pygmies, Bushmen, and Hottentots of Central and South Africa whom he classifies as Negritos; the tribes with dark skin and wavy hair in the western and central Sudan, and the Tibbus of the Sahara, whom he calls Nigritians; and the Fellatas of the Sudan. In his chapters on the Pygmies, Bushmen, and Hottentots he strongly and clearly emphasizes the influence of their physical surroundings in shaping their special characteristics. He finds his task more difficult when he writes about a few of the many tribes of the western and central Sudan, but the broad general conclusions he draws as to the effect upon human and other life of the climatic differences marking belts of the Sudan from south to north may easily be accepted. One of the chief merits of the book is the very large amount of systematized data it contains concerning the African peoples and their environment. The authorities for statements made are given in foot-notes and there is a list of the principal books consulted.

**L'Or dans le Monde. By Prof. L. de Launay.** xxi and 263 pp., and Diagram. Armand Colin, Paris, 1907. (Price, 3.50 fr.)

M. de Launay, Professor in l'École Supérieure des Mines, has here written a book that is comprehensive, accurate, and non-technical. It was not composed for mining engineers, but for all those who desire to have an intelligent idea of the geological formations in which gold is found, its distribution over the world, the methods of extracting it, and its place in economic geography. All the problems relating to gold are discussed, and the author tells us of recent progress in the extractive industry, briefly describes the most famous gold fields, and gives his views of the future of the industry. The treatment is concise but interesting, and the arrangement is so well ordered that it is easy to turn to any phase of the discussion.

**Bradshaw's Through Routes to the Chief Cities of the World.**  
**Edited by Prof. A. H. Keane and Stanley Reed.** xlviii and 656 pp.,  
 Maps, Plans, and Index. Henry Blacklock & Co., London. (Price, 5s.)

Few guide books contain so large an amount of information. A copious index makes it easy to refer to each of the thousands of places mentioned. The maps in Bradshaw are always a conspicuous feature. The plans of leading cities of Europe and Asia are in colours, but there are no maps of the large American cities. The next edition should rectify some discrepancies between maps and text. The new hotel at the Victoria Falls in Africa is mentioned, but the map does not show the Cape to Cairo R. R. completed to within hundreds of miles of the Falls, though it now extends far north of them. In the page and a half given to New York city, the elevated roads are mentioned, but not the subway.